WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1874-DOUBLE SHEET.

## DISTRICT INVESTIGATION a cent and a quarter for every additional 100 feet of haulf A. I could cut it down for less. Q. Is that a reasonable or an unreasonable A. I think it is an unreasonable price.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE COM MITTEE YESTERDAY. ARCHITECT CLARK ON FLAGGING, EXCA VATING, GRADING, CURBING AND PAV-ING - PRICES PAID BY GOVERNMENT-EVIDENCE OF MR. RIVES ON BLADENS-BURG ROAD, AND EX-AUDITOR RICH-

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1874. EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The committeee met pursuant to adjourn The journal of the proceedings of yesterday

was read and approved.

Mr. Christy. We desire to call Mr. Clark. TESTIMONY OF EDWARD CLARK. Edward Clark, having been duly sworn, te

affed as follows: By the Chairman: Q. State your occupation A. I am architect of the Capitol at present. Q. What paper is that you have! A. This is a statement showing the amount paid, and to whom paid, for earth deposited in the Capitol grounds since the 21st of February, 1871. Q. Was that statement made up by you? A.

Yes, sir; it was made up under my direction Q. Is it a correct statement? A. Yes, sir. By Mr. Merrick: Q. Made up from the books of your office? A. Made up from triplicate youchers kept in the office.

By the Chairman: Q. What was the price paid by you for this earth? A. Twenty-five cents in some instances, thirty cents in others, and ten cents a load. It is stated here in

Mr. Christy. You will find copies of the wouchers, if you examine, Mr. Chairman. The Witness. Pencil copies of the youchers are there. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman: Q. Do you know whence this earth came! A. In some instances I do. Q. State the instances. A. We gave a fixed price, very nearly, for any earth that would be delivered in the Capitol grounds. The first year we fixed 35 cents a yard, or 10 cents a load; the second year 50 cents, because there were so many desiring to put it in. The great bulk of the earth came from hills in the vicinity of Providence hospital, and some from streets and excavations in the city.

Q. What proportion of this earth came from streets? A. Three hundred and twenty-six dollars paid Dennis Nailey. I think that came from B street south, near the Capitol grounds.

One of this earth came they have.

Thus they made these little plats or parks where these intersections occur as though they were Government reservations? A. Yes, sir.

One of this earth came from they have. Q. What proportion of this earth came from Seven hundred and twenty-six to Daniel A.

Q. Where did that come from? A. I think regard to that, that that was obtained from one these streets and avenues? A. No, sir; I think of the public streets too. I think he had a contract somewhere; I think he told me so.

Q. Have you have four series A. Yes, sir; all that I know of.
Q. You state that a large amount of this dirt on either side.
Q. The distance they hauled that earth was about four squares, if I understand you? A. the streets? A. Yes, sir; all that I know of. came from some hospital? A. No, sir, the high grounds up in the vicinity of Provithe high grounds up in the vicinity of ProviQ. And for that you paid the price you have
Q. And for that you paid the price you have

Q. Was that at thirty cents a yard? Thirty and thirty-five cents. Q. What distance is that from the Capitol grounds! A. It is four squares.

O. What is the distance in feet, you can get at it? A. It is about 2.00 That is only an approximation. By Mr. Stowart: Q. Did Stafford get any-

thing for grading where he graded? A. No, sir: I think in some instances he paid some little for the privilege of excavating the lots. At least he represented to me that he did. By the Chairman: Q. What did he represent to your A. That he paid some little for the privilege of digging out these lots.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. He graded lots in back ere! A. Yes, sir.
Q. It did not hurt the lots, did it! A. No,

sir; it bettered them, of course. By the Chairman: Q. This was taken from

do not know it. We kept an open order, and gave ten cents a load for any dirt hauled with-out questioning where it came from. But I saw that there were men hauling it from these

streets in the vicinity of the Capitol. At the time I presumed the contractor had the dispo-sition of the earth. The Chairman. This statement may be put in evidence, excepting the vouchers. I do not think they are necessary. Mr. Christy. We deem the dates of the pur-

chases important.

The Chairman. I believe they are all named in the general statement.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. Are the dates given in the tabular statement? A. No; sir; but these amounts were paid since the 21st of February,

Mr. Christy. It will enable us to identify the

Q. You are something of an expert in the matter of grading, are you not? A. I think so,

Q. What was it reasonably worth during the that is, grading, and the dirt to be retained and used in the filling? A. That would depend upon the depth of the cut. If it was only a foot or so over a hard road it would be worth probably, forty cents. If it was a cut of three or four feet depth and cutting in mellow soil, I think thirty cents would be a fair price. In the case of a roadway full of stone, almost like a macadamized road, it would be much more difficult to excavate that for a foot than it would be to cut into a gravel bank. I paid forty-two and a half cents for taking off the the saw. crust of New Jersey avenue near B street.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. That is where it has been a payed road! A. No, sir; it was a ma-eadamized road. The road was made up of the debris of this building. It was very diffi-cult. I only say this to show that there can-not be any uniformity of price ordinarily for

this work, because it varies in difficulty. By Mr. Stewart: Q. What would be the aver-By Mr. Stewart: Q. What would be the average price for grading any of these streets through the town? A. I suppose forty cents. That is a mere assumption, because it depends in a great measure upon the haul.

Q. No two cases, then, I understand you, would be alike; but I should like the average in this city. A. I think forty cents would be an average price.

an average price.

By Mr. Wilson: Do you include hauling? A.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Suppose this street had By Mr. Wilson: Q. Suppose this street had never been paved or macadamized in any way with gravel, what would the grading on such a street be worth! A. That depends upon the depth of the cut, because if you take the crust off it is very difficult; it is very hard, very compact, and almost as difficult as if macadamized. Thirty-five or forty cents for 300 feet haul, or forty cents for the average haul, would be about a proper rate.

haul, or forty cents for the average haul, would be about a proper rate.
Q. What do you call an average haul! A. parter of a mile. Q. Would or would not forty cents for haul of 200 feet, and a cent or a cent and a cart or a cent and a cart or a cent and a cart or a haul for every additional 160 feet be a reasonable or an unreasonable price! A. At forty cents a yard in the first instance!

price! A. I think it is an unreasonable price.
Q. I will give you a case here. You are acquainted with Pennsylvania avenue, from First to Seventh street east, are you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. There is charged here 40,000 cubic yards of grading at forty cents, and 32,214 cubic yards at thirty cents; the two aggregate together 72,214 cubic yards of hauling at forty-eight and three-quarters cents per cubic yard for hauling. Mr. McNamara stated that the average haul that he made in that grading was 3,200 feet.

200 feet.
The Chairman. For an unpaved read?
Mr. Wilson. Yes, sir; for an unpaved road? A. That is a high price.
Q. What would be a reasonable price for that world Forty cents, I should say.
Q. All around, including the haulf A. Yes,

Q. And that is the way you wish your evidence to be understood! A. Yes, sir.
A. Did you say where Stafford got this earth around Providence hospital! A. It was this side of Providence hospital—in the vicinity of

Providence hospital.

Q. Did he get any of that earth out of a Government reservation? A. I think not.

Q. Is there a Government reservation near Providence hospital? A. No, sir.

Q. Is there a Government reservation in that vicinity? A. Within two or three squares of that. I will modify that. I will say that he did get some black soil out of this reservation 17, and as soon as I detected that I stopped him. did get some black soil out of this reservation after the morning hour.

If the morning

Q. Are you familiar with the plat of this city? Q. Have you in your office a msp which will show all the Government reservations in this city? A. I presume I have. We have a map there, and I presume it shows all the Govern-

ment reservations.

Q. You say there is no Government reservation at Providence hospital! A. No, sir.

Q. Are there any intersections of streets and avenues about Providence hospital! A. Yes, sir; there are several avenues and streets meeting there.

Lands, reported bill to authorize the issuance of patents for lands granted to W. Scott, of Oregon, in certain cases.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinaw, in the Strates of Mackinaw, within the State of Michina.

Q. Do you know whether it has been the practice since the Board of Public Works came into existence to make little plats and parks around at the intersection of these streets and avenues, and call them reservations? A. Yes,

pelces of ground marked as reservations, and in the improvement of the city the Board of Public Works have narrowed the street, and thereby obtained a large amount of ground at the intersection of streets, and they have been mproved, I suppose, under the authority that

been to Providence hospital since the improve-Q. Where did that come from? A. I think from First street, east of the Capitol. That is all in the vouchers. "Richard Rothwell, \$586." My impression is, though I am not certain in of that earth taken from the intersection of

Q. You think that was taken entirely from o. Have you named now all that came from was taken off C street, between First and Sec-

Q. Who hauled that? A. John G. Stafford.
Q. What amount was that; what number of yards? A. It came to \$11,600. That is a large had to pay thirty five cents that season. The next season there were twenty applicants to do it for thirty cents

Street? A. On the north side of the Capitol; on the worth side, the Belgian, and granite on the south side.

Q. Have you laid any Belgian granite pavement on the south side of the Capitol: A. Yes, O. How much of it? A. I think 30,000 vards or thereabouts.

When did you lay that pavement? A. Las eason.
Q. What did you pay for the Belgian pavement on the north side of the Capitol? A. Three dollars and nineteen cents.
Q. What did you pay for this on the south side of the Capitol? A. Two dollars and sevents and sevents.

By the Chairman: Q. This was taken from private property? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. And you paid thirty-five cents for the earth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the kind of earth! Was it clay did you advertise for bids? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the kind of earth! Was it clay or sand? A. Well, it was a gravelly earth—loamy gravel; a mixture of gravel and loam. By the Chairman: Q. I see a number of pencil-marks upon this document; are they yours? A. No, sir; they were made by counsel.

Mr. Christy. I made those with his permission. They simply refer to the contract.

By the Chairman: Q. Have you stated the several amounts of dirt that came from the streets? A. The cases I have mentioned I have reason to believe came from the streets, but I do not know it. We kent an open order and the came foot with jointing.

season five cents per square foot with jointing and laying.

Q. Have you noticed the flagging that has Q. Have you noticed the hagging that has been laid around any of these so-called reservations in this city? A. Not particularly; I have never examined them at all.

Q. Are they the same kind of flagging that you refer to, and is it the same kind of flagging that has been laid by the Board of Public Works?

A. Some that I have seen that they have laid has been cut and dressed on top, others not; I think others have been rough. All that I have done recently has been uncut and no dressing on top at all, just as it came from the quarry.

Q. Do you know what it is worth to cut, joint, and lay such flagging as the Board of Public Works has been laying! A. I suppose that which is undressed is worth about forty or fifty cents a foot, and dressed, such as is around the Capitol, I should judge would be worth seventy-five or eighty cents.

Mr. Christy. It will enable us to identify the contracts under which the dirt was furnished. By Mr. Stewart: Q. You had this filling dohe. Did you have grading done during this same period? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What price did you pay for grading? A. We paid in one instance 30 cents a yard; in another instance it was in bulk; and I presume it averaged not over 20 cents a yard. For instance: This square south of the Capitol was graded for \$2,400. There were 1,200 yards in it. in the same manner, as that that the Board of Public Works have put down. A. Yes, sir. They put that down I said; such as that which Mercy Ann Hall, widow of the late Captain Hall, was dressed on top I suppose is worth from seventy-five to eighty cents a foot.

Q. Does that include the material? A. Yes,

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohlo, from the Com-

A. Yes, sir; quite a large amount around the Capitol building.

Q. How does that compare in quality and

Q. How does that compare in quanty and value with the bluestone; is it a better or an inferior grade of flagging! A. I suppose blue-stone to be more durable than the Seneca. Seneca is the handsomer, but it is the more ex-Seneca is the handsomer, but it is the more expensive also.

Q. What is the Seneca worth? A. We paid for this ninety-six cents—eighty-five cents for the stone, and eleven cents for jointing and cutting. The stone is already there at the wharf; we find it laying about the wharves and take it in that condition, just as it comes from the saw.

Q. It is sawed stone? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you lay that by advertising? A. No, sir; it is purchased from the companies. They have the monopoly of it. It is a monopoly so far as material goes. I will state that we so-licited by circular, from various persons, bids for dressing and setting the stone. We adver-

for dressing and setting the stone. We adver-tised by circular, but not through the public papers.
Q. For different kinds of flagging! A. For working and setting the flagging.
Q. From whom did you purchase the mate-rial? A. From the Seneca Stone Company.
Q. There was no competition there? A. No,

sir. Q. What did the whole thing cost per foot, this material, cutting and setting? A. Nine-

Yes, sir; the average haul.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. Taking the average price and including the haul over the city in some places, it would be more and in some places less?

A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman: Q. Taking an average haul, say of 200 feet. A. I should say thirty-days cents.

The contest of the parameter of

Q. That does not include the foundation! A. No, sir.
Q. What does your estimate of ninety-six cents a foot for putting it down include! A. That includes the stone, the cutting, and the setting in its place; the Government furnishes the curbing. Probably from two to two and a half cents would furnish the gravel. The grading is done previously to that.
Q. Then 98 cents for all the material and putting it down! A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you say they will furnish it for 75 cents; what will it cost then! A. That would be 88 cents—15 cents less than this cost in front here.

Q. Have you noticed the kind of sodding that

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS OF THE

TITLES OF THE BILLS PASSED-PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY TO BE INVESTIGATED-ALASKA FUR BILL PASSED-BILLS RE-PORTED-LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

CANAL. FRIDAY, April 3, 1874. SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, after the reading of the Jour-nal, stated that he had consulted the precedents in regard to the action of the Senate on Good Friday. In 1862 and 1870 the Senate had ad-journed over from Good Friday until Monday. In 1863 it had not done so because the impeach-ment trial was in progress. He believed that before the war it had always been the custom to adjourn wars Good Friday. He therefore moved adjourn over Good Friday. He therefore moved now that the Senate adjourn until Monday. Mr. FERRY, of Mich., rose to debate the motion, when Mr. Anthony said that if the morning hour was to be wasted in debate on his motion, he would prefer that it be given to the usual morning hour business. He had himself no conscient

went over.

The question then came up on the motion of Mr ANTHONY to adjourn over till Monday, which was rejected—ayes 28, noes 30.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition of Georgia planters asking an increase of United States notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance. THE CURRENCY BILL.

The bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking was then taken up.
Mr. SHERMAN said he had one or two amend. ents which he desired to offer, and would there ore be glad if the bill was allowed to go over. He

desired to move to reinsert, with some modifica-tions, the second and fourth sections, which had been struck out. He suggested that the bill lay over until Monday, and moved to take up the Louisville and Portland canal bill. LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL The Louisville and Portland canal bill was the taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to non-concur in the House amendments and ask for a committee of confer-

Mr. CHANDLER moved to refer the bill an amendments to the Committee on Commerce.

After considerable discussion, but without action, at 3:35 p. m., the Senate adjourned till

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The to do Commerce, reported a bill to legalize the establishment of a pontoen bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie do Chien. Passed. It for thirty cents.

Q. Have you had any Belgian stone pavement laid in this city? A. Some around the Capitol.

Q. Where isthat you have laid? A. North of the Capitol.

Q. Where isthat you have laid? A. North of the Capitol.

Description of the Work at Hell Gate, N. Y., and to report what further legislation is necessary for the speedy completion of said.

work.

Mr. AVERILL, of Minn., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to the improvement of Wolf river, in the Menomines Indian reservation, in Wisconsin. Objected to.

ALASKA FUR TRADE. The House resumed consideration of the bill to ppoint a commissioner to investigate the Alaska ur-seal trade. Mr. Conun's amendment, offered yesterday, to authorize the appointment of a naval officer to ac-company the commissioner to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted.

The bill passed as amended. PACIFIC MAIL Mr. MILLIKEN, of Ky., offered a paper re citing that in the Forty-second Congress a pre-amble and resolution were adopted reciting that LeGrand Lockwood had testified that large sums of money had been paid to secure the passage of a Pacthe mail subsidy, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate the same, and report; that the testimony then taken was deposited with the clerk of the House, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means of the present

Congress to proceed at once to the reinvestigation of said matter. Adopted. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES The House then, as the regular order, heard eports of committee of a private nature.

A large number of bills were reported, among

them the following:

By Mr. DONNAN, from Committee on Military Affairs: Adversely upon the bill including mili-lary telegraph operators in the provisions of the bill allowing honorably discharged soldiers to obtain homesteads on the public lands. Laid on By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pa., from Committee

on Naval Affairs: Bill to restore Captain John C. Beaumont, United States mays, to his original position on the Navy Register. Passed. By Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, from Committee on Foreign Affairs: Joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Edward O. Conga, of Cincinnati, who was arrested for mur-der in Manchester, England, who is now in prison

Br Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., from the Committee on Pensions, bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to Mrs. Mary C. Reno, widow of the late Major General Reno, United States army. Passed. By Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, from the Commit-

d. Have you put down any Seneca flagging!

A. Yes, sir; quite a large amount around the apitol building.

How does that compare in qualificant of the Whole on the private to the Committee of the Whole on the private.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR. Mr. HAWLEY, of Ill., then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The motion was agreed to, and the House re-

solved itself into committee, with Mr. McNulta, of Ill., in the chair.

The following bills, which were not objected to, were laid saide to be reported to the House, viz: to authorize the issue of patents to lands in cases to authorize the issue of patents to lands in cases of private land claims for relief of P. Hornbeck; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the creditors of the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians; for relief of James M. True, late colonel of the 62d Illinois infantry; bill making appropriation to pay Emanuel Small and James Tate, of Missouri, for carrying the mails; bill for relief of Thomas T. Crittenden, late collector of internal revenue in Missouri; bill for relief of John Clinton, postmaster at Brownsville, Tenn.; bill for relief of Rer. George Morrison, late of Kentucky; bill for relief of Burke & Kunkel, of Virginia; bill relinquishing the rights of the United States to what is known as the middle ground in the Saginaw river, Michigan; bill for ground in the Saginaw river, Michigan; bill for relief of John W. Massey, late consul at Pase del Norte, Mexico; bill granting a pension to Mary
L. Howe, widow of David Howe, late special
agent of the provost marshals' office of the district of Massachusetts; bill granting a pension to
Angelica Hammond, widow of a private of company E, 1st regiment of Maryland volunteers; a
large number of bills granting pensions to pri-

pany K, 1st regiment of Maryland volunteers; a large number of bills granting pensions to pri-vate soldiers were also agreed to.

The committee then rose at 4 o'clock.

The above bills were reported to the House, and the one in relation to patents to lands in cases of private land claims was referred to the Ju-diary Committee. The other bills reported form-ally by the Committee of the Whole were passed. The House then at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

ARREST OF A BANK CASHIER. ERIE, PA., April 2.—D. D. Williams, eashier of the Conneautvillo National bank which was re-ported robbed some weeks ago, was arrested to-day, his ball having surrendered him. The morn-ing of the reported robbery Williams was found in the bank, gagged and senseless. A recent invesing of the reported robbery Williams was found in the bank, gagged and senseless. A recent investigation of the bank-books shows a defalcation of \$27,000 in addition to the reported robbery of \$27,000, which caused a suspicion of the guilt of \$17,000, which caused a suspicion of the guilt of \$2,000, which caused a suspicion of th

THE CENTENNIAL. CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT

THE ONE MILLION APPROPRIATION PHILADRIBHTA, April 5.—The following is the text of the ordinance passed last evening by the city councils appropriating an additional million dollars to the Centennial Exhibition:

dollars to the Centennial Exhibition:

Sec. 1. That the sum of one million sollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the crection of the following buildings in Fairment Park, to be used at the Centennial International Exhibition in 1876, to wit: The sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a conservatory; the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a conservatory; the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars for the said buildings thall be constructed under the said buildings thall be constructed under the supervision of the Hayer of the city of Philadelphia and the United States Contennial Board of Finance.

Sec. 3. All warrants for the payment of money under this appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia upon the certificate of the president of the said Board of Finance. Provided, That no greater sum in the aggregate than five hundred thousand dollars shall be expended during the year 1878: And provided, further, That no amount shall be drawn against and appropriation before the first day of April, Ac. 1885.

THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS. We revive the potnted and positive message of President Grant to Congress, February 28, 1874, for the purpose of showing his deep and earnest feeling in favor of the International Exposition. No argument equal to this has yet been made. It covers the whole case, especially in the Halideed

would prefer that it be given to the usual morning hour business. He had himself no consolentious scruples on the subject, but there were Senators here to whom it was painful to sit te-day. He would now, however, withdraw his motion until after the morning hour.

Mr. HARVEY presented memerial of ettisens of Kansas praying for protection against outrages by Osage Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported House bill to pay the school teachers of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HELLLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bill to authorize the issuance of patents for lands granted to W. Scott, of Oregon, in certain cases.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinaw, in the Stratts of Mackinaw, within the State of Michigan, as a national park.

The bill for the benefit of the legatees of Asbury Dickens, deceased, was taken up, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

The question then came up on the motion of Mr.

The question then came up on the motion of Mr.

The decidence of the Exposition of the

nd civilization.

The selection of the site for the Expe The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate, from the fact that one hundred years before the date fixed for the Exposition the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products and skill, of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them, to the mutual advantage of all parties.

Let us have a complete success in our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-exteen aspires.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 25, 1874.

THE WHISKY WAR.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN PHILADEL PHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—A large me Germans who oppose the Sunday liquor law was held to-night, Mr. Holman presiding. The meeting was held for the purpose of effecting an organization which will support for office no candidate who will not pledge himself to the repeal of the present laws relative to liquor. A number of addresses were made by speakers who said the present laws intrinsed the liberties of the the present laws infringed the liberties of the people. A series of resolutions were adopted which authorised the formation of an organization to be called the "True Watch:" to extend all over the State. Any citizen can become a mem-ber who will pledge himself to support only such candidates for office without distinction of party, who will openly and unreservedly inder ples at variance with the present Sunday liquo

A MISSING STEAMER. NEW YORK, April 8.-Hardly a shadow of hope Ann YORK, April a.—hardly a shadow of hope can be entertained for the safety of the new Nor-wegian steamer Anna, which left this port, for Botterdam, on the lish of February, fury-area days ago, and of which vessel no stdings have been heard since her departure from Brooklyn on the above-mentioned date. Messrs. Funch, Ed & Co., the agents of the Anna, make the follo at Co., the agents of the Anna, make the following statement: "The steamer in question is fortyseven days out on her voyage, and no news has
been received respecting her. She carried about
61,000 bushels of grain, shipped by Mr. R. C.
Buriage, the consul for the Netherlands. The
grain was put on board under the supervision of Captain Nichols, representing the United States Lloyds' Marine Insurance Company of this city, who gave a certificate that it was properly stowed. In addition to this, the Anna had on board up In addition to this, the Anna had on board up-wards of 800,000 pounds of provisions and a small quantity of general cargo. We are afraid we shall hear nothing more about her; but there ex-ists a possibility of her machinery having broken down, and that she is proceeding under sail. We own a £3,000 interest in her. She is insured in

ergen and other places in Norway." THREE INDIANS TO BE HANGED. LITTLE ROCK, ARE., April 3.—Three Indians were to be hanged at Fort Smith to-day, for murders committed in the Indian country. One of them is named John Beilly, a full-blooded Choc-taw, who killed, in November last, Perry Dewall, deputy United States marshal. Another is Isaa Fillmore, also a full-blooded Choetaw. He is only about his late. Last June he went out to kill and rob some person, being too indolent to work for a living. He met a poor traveler, who had come all the way from Californis on foot. After passing the man he turned back and repassed him a few steps, and then turned and shot him dead. The third is John Pointer, a full-blooded Seminole, convicted of the murder of a droyer of the Chocaw nation last fall. He declared his innocence yesterday with much feeling, and said he had to die for a deed committed by another person. He

was believed by the prison keepers to be inn POISON IN PLUM DUFF. Boston, April 3.—Yesterday about twenty saliors of the crew of the steamer Roman became ill, exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. A physician was called promptly, and with the aid of a stomach pump soon relieved the men and placed them out of danger. An analysis of the food of which the crew had partaken for dinner revealed the presence of arsenie in a dish of plum duff. It is believed the poisoning was accidental, as the cook was among the victims.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. POUGHERIPSIE, April 3.—Thomas George, ex-ounty judge of Orange county, has mysteriously ilsappeared from Newburgh. It is alleged he disappeared from Newburgh. It is alleged has swindled different persons out of sums amouning in the aggregate to about \$100,000. One fam ly is said to be victimized to the extent of \$30,000 An attachment was issued this morning against his office furniture and law library. He is said t

e somewhere in Virginia. BILLIARDS. New York, April 2.—A game of billiards, 500 points up, three-ball carom, for the challenge cup and \$2,000, was played to-night between Albert and \$4,000, was played to-night between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. About 3,000 persons were present. Garnier won the game on the forty-eighth inning, scoring 600 to Daly's 380. The highest runs were: Garnier, 75; Daly, 63,

THE NINTH BALLOT. Boston, April 3.—In the Legislative convention for the election of a United States Senator the ninth ballot resulted as follows: Whole num Adams, 16; Banks, 5; Pierce, 2; Washburn Whittier and Phillips 1 each. The convention

ALABAMA GRANGERS. MONTGOMERY, ALA, April 3.—The officers of the State grange, in session here for two days, adopted resolutions looking to co-operation with the Georgia grange in the matter of direct trade with Europe. A plan was proposed for immigra-tion which it is believed will result in success.

THE WEATHER REPORT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876-1 a.m. PROBABILITIES.

For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather, and fresh and brisk northwest and north-

weather, and fresh and brisk northwest and northeast winds will prevail. For the Middle States
and Lower Lake region, fresh and brisk easterly
to northerly winds, generally sloudy weather, and
occasionaly light rain and snow. For the South
Atlantic and Guif States, east of the Mississippi,
fresh and brisk South to West winds, increasing
cloudiness, and possibly light rain during the afternoon and evening. For Tennessee and the
Lower Ohio Valley, occasionally light rain, but
winds shifting to northerly, with falling temperature and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake
region, Iowa, and Missouri, generally clear
weather, with winds gradually shifting to southeasterly. For the Northwest, the pressure will
diminish, with winds shifting to East and South.

PROPOSED MILITARY AND POSTAL TELEURAPH LINES.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW MEXICO REPORTED TO THE SENATE-A NEW RAIL-

one definities likely to grow out of the building this work. It is stated that with this line winder means of communication with the Pacific coast,
which will not be endangered by the severities of
sinter encountered farther north. The matter
as a force to the Military Committee, before
a home a Military committee, before
a home a Military committee, before
a home to Military committee, before
the post of the line,
THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have resolved to report the hill now before them, providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph system, and to ask leave to bring in a new bill. The present measure is believed to be defective, and, in consequence, while the committee will rotain its essential elements, it will frame a new bill better suited to accomplish the objects in view. This course is deemed wiser than the wholesale amendment of the old bill.

THE PORTLAND AND SALT LAKE RAILBOAD.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad. The bill allows the company the right of way, and provides that the United States shall guarantee the interest on the bonds of the corporation at the rate of 8,000 per mile with a provision that the entire line shall not exceed a sven hundred miles in length. In roturn for the indorrement of the archite of the committee, giving his views on the contemplated examples of the corporation at the cutter line shall not exceed a sven hundred miles in length. In plated examples in length of the committee, giving his views on the contemplated examples of the committee, which shall prevent the method to the committee, which shall pr The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post toads have resolved to report the bill now before

not exceed seven hundred miles in length. In return for the indersement of the credit of the plated construction of the extension of the Washroad the company promises to transport the mails ington and Point Lookout railroad within the city free of all charges, and the Government is to hold limits. While he had no particular objections to

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday gave a hearing to the representatives of both sides in the controversy growing out of the ex-clusive use of the Olinton, lows, bridge across clusive use of the Clinton, lows, bridge across the Mississippi by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Lyman Elmore appeared in the interest of the railroad monopoly, and Gen. Vandever, of Iowa, represented those parties who desire the right of way dependent alone upon a reasonable compensation to the bridge owners. At present the Northwestern road have the except the process of the structure of the structur clusive use of the structure, and the endeavor is being made to make it a public highway, like other bridges, upon the payment of a just com-pensation for the right of passage. Beyond hear-ing the argument the committee did not act in

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS. Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Reve-nue Bureau, was before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday asking that the accounts of his office be adjusted by the settlement of certain accounts now pending in his office. The committee also heard Gov. Cooke and other trustees of the District reform school relative to the deficiency in the appropriations for that institu-tion. No action, however, was taken in either case. The deficiency for the Insane Asylum and the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will receive attention on Monday next, as the nittee expect to report the deficiency bill on

that day. DELEGATION.

Last night the delegates sent from South Carolina to answer the memorialists sent from the so-called tax-payers, arrived in this city, and will both of the lateral boundary walls of the hospital next. They assert their ability to fully and con

The President has approved the following acts of Congress: An act reappropriating certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the removal of Indians; an act granting a pension to Henry B. Ryder; an act to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river; an act to authorize the Secretary of the Tressury to issue an American register to the schooner Carrie, of Eastport, Me.; an act making annountations for the construction. act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the fiscal year ending the 80th of June, 1875; an act to relieve from political disabilities

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday: Currency, 64,156,007: special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of de-posit, \$42,080,000; coin, \$55,771,007; including coin certificates, \$87,108,900; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yes

terday were \$263,382.79. EULOGIES ON SENATOR SUMNER. Memorial services in honor of the late Charles Sumner, to take place in the Senate of the United States, have been postponed on account of the continued absence and illness of Mr. Boutwell and the delay of the government of Massachusetts in electing a successor to Mr. Sumner. It has been deemed appropriate that the introductory speech should be delivered by Mr. Boutwell.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.
The receipts for customs for the week ending
March 21. are reported as follows: New York,
\$2,506,554.50; Philadelphis, \$175,180.75; Baltimore,
\$198,635.58; Hoston, \$201,085.88. NAVY GAZETTE. NAVY GAZETTE.

Ligut. George Talcott, ordered to the coast survey steamer Hassler, Pacific coast, religving Licut. Edward W. Bemy, who is detached from the Hassler and ordered to return home and wait

should remember that the postage on the double sheet now issued is two cents instead of one cent. A CREMATION SOCIETY.

NEW York, April 2.—A meeting in the interest of cremation was held this evening. Letters were read in favor of and in opposition to the proposed scheme from J. W. Stilson, Charles A. Dana, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Henry Bergh, D. J. Craly, and others. Resolutions were adopted advising the formation of an association for promoting cremation and securing its practical application, and that the society shall be founded on a broad basis, without distinction as to creed, profession or nationality.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Gambrill & Sons' cotton factory at Woodbury Baltimore county, resumed operations yesterday, the operatives going to work on the ten-hour sys-

At Oakland Park, yesterday, the Californi mare, Lady Mac, made what is said to be the be time on record in five mile trotting. She trotted against Jerome and Omaha. She sold in the pools at \$2 against their \$20 and \$60, respectively, and won the race in thirteen minutes.

There was a light frost at Montgomery,

resterday morning, but no damage was done.

In the case of the woman Slattery, set on fire at
Halifax, by John Reily, and burned to death, the
coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict of
wilful murder against Reily. Among the insurances of the Tivoli cotton mill, burned Thursday night, are the Franklin, of Phil-adelphia, \$30,000; American, of Philadelphia, \$1,-200; Farmers' Union, of New York, \$2,500; the In-

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. THE PAYMENT OF THE SCHOOL TEACH

The Senate Committee on the District held their regular meeting yesterday. The first bil offered for consideration was that making provision for the payment of the teachers of the schools. Mesers. Thompson, Hilton and Page, principals of the Jefferson, Wallach and Page principals of the Jefferson, Wallach and Page public schools, respectively, were present. Mr.
J. E. Thompson, principal of the Jefferson school
explained the necessity for the passage of the bill
He said there are 280 teachers in the District, o No said there are 280 teachers in the District, of whom but 20 are men, and they are all actually suffering. The bill proposes simply an advance, and the money is to be repaid by the District to the General Government. He explained that the organic set is not sufficiently explicit in regard to the schools and how they shall be supported. Severalmembers of the committee said the trouble was that Congress had no guarantee for the reim-bursement of the money which it is proposed to

District sutherities might again come forward and ask for a similar measure. The members generally agreed that something should be done to relieve the teachers. Finally it was agreed to report the bill favorably. Mr. Robertson was in favor of the bill, except that portion of it providing that the District government shall levy a tax on personal property to reimburse the General Government. He moved an amendment to strike that cut, but it was lost, Mr. Robertson alone voting aye. He gave notice that he would again offer the sema amendment to the rocking-chair the interview commenced.

a lien on the property of the railroad to secure it from all loss. It is said that the stock is already subscribed.

THE CLINTON BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday gave a hearing to the representatives of both Nichols is as follows:

Nichols is as follows: That hereafter, in making any chauge in the location of the railroad already located and built by the Washington City and Point Lockout railroad within the District of Columbia, and in locating and constructing any other branch or line of railroad within the District, the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company shall not enter upon any lot, square, or other ground, or part thereof, owned by the United States within the limits of the District of Columbia, nor upon any water open to public navigation within the District, for the purpose of change in the location of the road already constructed, or for the purpose of locating or con-structing any other branch, line, or extension of such railroad, or for the purpose of excavating the same, or taking any materials, or for any pur-poses whatever, except as may hereafter be al-lowed by special act of Congress; and nothing in the act approved January twenty-second, eigh-teen hundred and seventy-three, nor in this act, shall be construed to confer a title in see to the water or land, or to any water privilege or navi-gation rights or privileges, except the right of way on the Anacostia river or the Eastern best I know of. Salvini's Hamlet, as a whole, is branch of the Potomac, in front of the grounds of

grounds, and that the present embankments fronting the extreme ends of the river wall of the hospital and for twenty-five feet outside of the present their reply to the President on Tuesday next. They assert their ability to fully and completely answer all the charges made by the memorialists, and prove from the official records that much that has been charged is not true. The delegation is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Lieut. Gov. Glesves, Speaker Lee, D. H. Chamberlain, S. A. Swalis, L. C. Carpenter, F. L. Cardozer, J. L. Neagle, B. F. Whittemore, Y. J. P. Owens, H. G. Worthington, H. T. B. Johnston.

COINAGE FOR MARCH.

The director of the mint reports the coinage at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, exclusive of minor coins and bars, during the month of March, as follows: Gold, \$4,20,400; trade dollars, \$502,000; subsidiary silver, \$127,085; total, \$4,5454,855. Of the above amount the mint at San Francisco coined over \$3,000,000 in gold and \$250,000; in trade dollars. The orders from Japan and China for the trade dollar are still increasing, and the mints are kept busily employed in supplying the demand. similarly constructed, not less than twelve feet wide, shall be constructed within three months after the passage of this act and thereafter main-tained by such company, at its expense and cost, across the hospital wharf, midway between the stone abutment and the railroad track; that the hospital shall have the right to build a bridge tained by such company, at its expense and cost, across the hospital wharf, midway between the stone abutment and the railroad track; that the hospital shall have the right to build a bridge over the railroad track in order to reach the outer and of its wharf, and that the utmost care shall be taken that no connection is established or main, tained between the railroad track and the river wall or grounds of the hospital other than that at the hospital wharf; and that in running the trains grounds, and in the transaction of the business of the Washington City and Point Lockout Railroad Company, upon the same part of such road, the officers and servants of the company shall use their utmost practical endeavors to avoid endeavor

privacy, safety and weifare, and also to facilitate
the economical operations of the institution by
landing and stopping for passengers, and by
transporting its supplies when desired by the
superintendent.

The committee also agreed to add the following
section to the bill: "That no railroad or other
corporation at present existing, or which may be
hereafter incorporated, shall enter upon any lot,
square, or other ground or part thereof, owned or
held by the United States within the limits of the
immense one in Chicago, and that in Boston late. District of Columbia, for any purposes whatever except as may hereafter be allowed by special set

PERSONAL. Senator Schurz will deliver his cration on the Major Enoch Totten has been engaged as attor-

Sir Capel Fitzgerald rebently amused himself at cab-driving in London, but as he had no license he was fined \$5, and admonished not to act so feel-

his Emily Faithfull complains that out of the hundreds of women seeking for situations she re-cently found it difficult to find one competent to undertake the management of a business sup-posed to be in their special sphere—dress-making. Capt. B. S. Osborn, editor of the Nautteal Gazette, who received such serious injuries on the Pennsylvania railroad, while en route from Washington to New York, about a month ago, is not improving. He is suffering from concussion of the spine, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover in health. He has been under the care of two eminent surgeons ever since the unfortunate elecumstance and for most of the time confined to

Nine tenths of the alleged inhumanity of mankind is owing to their being deceived. If people
are sure of an accident or calamity, crowds hasten
to relieve it. By veracity secharm in conversation;
by trustworthiness we render friends loving and
secure, and to the general confidence of men in
men, and by thus strengthening the foundation
of society, acquire the right to an analogous personal sense of worth and firmness. Truth gives a
sense of security to the feeblest man, aslying does
to insecurity to the strongest. The true man has
but one answer to give to interrogators, one stery
to tell them, nobody's face to fear.

our profession stand better to-day, is the fact that
they are saving money, buying homes and gamming 'contine. Many of them live finely at Long
Branch-Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. Hoby, Lester
Wallack and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau
and others. The vary best people call upon
thou. This is something that was not done in the
clickless and improvident. They did not own
property. There are, perhaps, two or three hunfred actors owning property in and near New
York city.

Reporter. What of Boueleault?

Mr. Adams. He is the greatest playright of the
age, and better than Robertson. All his plays THE TRUE MAN.

JOSEPH MAYO'S CASE.

EDW.ADAMS INTERVIEWED

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE STAGE AND ITS PROPLE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FORREST-VARIOUS HAMLETS CONTRASTED-BOOTH AND HIS FINANCIAL PAILURE-PLAYS AND PLAY-

WRIGHTS-HOMES OF ACTORS. The presence in town of the distinguished actor, Edwin Adams, and, by the way, a most popular Edwin Adams, and, by the way, a most popular gentleman among all his acquaintances, very naturally suggested the idea of an interview upon matters pertaining to the histrionic profession. At the close of the performance of "Encod Arden" last night at the National he was found in his parlors at the Imperial Hotel. In the centre of the room was a marble-top table, a vase with a large bouquet of white and purple flowers; the white indicating Ned's well-known offices of friendship, and the purple the regal honors he has won

ship, and the purple the regal honors he has won on the legitimate stage. At his right centre there was a silver caster and Bohemian glass, from which to pour such the rocking-chair the interview commenced Reporter. Now, Mr. Adams, what is the thought uppermost in your head with reference to the future of the stage?

Mr. Adams. It is this. I want to see a DRAMATIC COLLEGE

established for the benefit of the profession gennot the means to provide a requisite education.
All members of eminence in the profession would,
I am sure, contribute for its endowment and support by regularly playing benefits. I would
have in it competent professors of elecution, of the
English classics, of history—specially of the
history contemporary with the great characters represented on the stage, such as the Henrys,
Richard III, Cardinals; Wolsey and Eichelieu,
Hamlet, Mary Stuart, Marie Antoinette, &c.,
and I would have them early trained in fencing and I would have them early trained in fencing and all stage business. Besides, I would have in the college a miniature theatre, and the standard plays nightly performed in it, and subjected to the most rigid criticism. Such a college would not only furnish brilliant stars, but material for splendid stock companies, capable of rendering plendid stock companies, capable of rendering accurate and finished performances.

Reporter. Then you are not much of a believer n first appearances as stars? Mr. Adams. Certainly not. Of course, here and there, with long vales between, there are ex-ceptions to the rule in our profession as in every other—an inexorable one—that a man must creep before he can walk. Some reach forth the first night and take victory by the hand as Franklin did lightning from the clouds; but such people are as scarce as the Franklins are. No, sir; the royal road to histrionic fame is the same pathway Forrest and Cushman trod. Panny Kemble was a noted success from the first; but, then, for that matter, she was born, so to speak, on the stage. Reporter. Speaking of historic characters, you mentioned Hamlet. Before I forget it, what distinction do you make between the Hamlet of

Edwin Forrest and that of Edwin Booth? Forrest did. Forrest's was a beautifully read part. His voice was like rich organ music. In the first two acts he was like Booth; but in the not, in my judgment, a great success. His closet branch of the Formac, in Front of the grounds of the Government hospital for the insane.

Sec. 2. That within three months after the passage of this act the whole of that part of the Washington city and Point Lookout Railroad which crosses the front of the grounds of the Gov.

Mr. Adams. I use them as Booth does having a small ministure in each hand. Forrest had por-traits hanging on the wall, and Salvini simply imagines them. The most difficult part of the play for any actor is the closet scene in the third

Reporter. And has he a successor?

Mr. Adams. Yes, thank God, he has a true one in the noble John McCullough. He bought recently from the executors of Mr. Forrest's estate the plays of the "Gladiator" and the "Broker of munication.

sfulthere, gation buildings are completed. The main body

mmense one in Chicago, and that in Boston late-ly was the largest he ever had. He plays in Ham-et and all of the legitimate plays. The "Fool's Revenge" is one of his great successes. Reporter. Who is chief now? Mr. Adams. When Forrest died we lost our

chief. He was American in every sense of the word. He was always a student for forty years I was at a dinner in Philadelphia recently given by Mr. McCullough, and I heard more about For-Major Enoch Totten has been engaged as attorney for the Washington and Georgetown Street Railroad Company.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, left Washington on the 1 p. m. train yesterday for New York.

King Koffee's umbrella, which is as large as a tent, is among the spoils of the Ashantee war, and will be exhibited at a public museum in London. The jewels which the Duches of Edinburgh brought with her to England are said to be worth staged by the relation of incidents in the life of Mr. Ferrest by the claim of incidents in the life of Mr. Ferrest by the disclose how they succeeded in getting aboard to disclose how they succeeded in getting aboard the vessel which brought them from New Cale-way to doma, for fear of implicating friends.

No TIDINGS AT PARIS.

PARIS, April 3.—Evening.—The government is still without official advice of the escape of Roche-way to doma, for fear of implicating friends.

So TiDINGS AT PARIS.

REPARIS, April 3.—Evening.—The government is still without official advice of the escape of Roche-way to doma, for fear of implicating friends.

So TiDINGS AT PARIS.

REPARIS, April 3.—A dispatch from Melbourne than the life of Mr. Ferrest by the evessel which brought the vessel which brought the

me remind you of the fact that he got out and walked, and I wish to God I could." Reporter. What is Davenport doing now?

Mr. Adams, I'm sorry to say that he is very ill t Albany. Reporter. Is he wealthy? Mr. Adams. No. I think not. He has alway her. Adams. No. I think not. He has always been living under great expense. One of his daughters is now in Europe studying for the operatic stage, and with much promise of a brilliant future. Fanny is now in New York city, where the isa great favorite.

she is a great favorite.

Reporter. Is it true that Mrs. Chanfrau is the most beautiful woman on the stage.

Mr, Adams. It is hard for me, or rather I decline to discriminate. Mrs. Chanfran is certainly a handsome woman and a very excellent actress Then this leads me to say that what is making dred actors owning ...
York city.
Reporter. What of Boucleault?
Reporter. What of Boucleault?
Mr. Adams. He is the greatest playright of the
Mr. Adams. He is the greatest playright of the
age, and better than Robertson. All his plays
age, and better than Robertson. All his plays
are successes. I expect to have a play of his myare successes.

are successes. I expect to have a play of his my-self. He is not always absolutely original, but he can take plays that are forgotten and work them into new ones which take wonderfully. Reporter. What is the secret of the success of ociety plays?

Mr. Adams. The manner in which they are Mr. Adams. The manner in which they are done. That reminds me of Olara Morris. She acted with me when she was quite years, and then displayed great talent. I knew that all she wanted was an opportunity. Daly recognized her talent, and preduced plays specially.

Reporter. Is any one really taking the place of Jas. W. Wallack as a character actor?

Mr. Adams. No. There are a few parts that died with him. Fugus, for instance. Davenport, Lactlie Western and Wallack were the great trio. Wallack gave me the "Iron Mask"—mask and all.

are without much incentive to write. Our copyright law does not protect them. So our best writers are prevented from giving us new plays. Judge Conrad, who wrote the Gladiator, and Mr. Miles, who wrote De Sote, hardly have their, equals now. The subjects of such plays as Rife and Davy Crockett are well known to the American public, and therefore successful. Davy Crockett is very dramatic, and the character is a great one.

Grockett is very dramatic, and the character is a great one.

Reporter, Tell me something of famous stage pictures?

Mr. Adams. Well, no one can play "Rip Vam Winkle" better than Jafferson. It is his own creation. He can only have imitators. Maggie:

Mitchell is the only Famebon the public at present

recognize. Owens' and Clark's Toodles are very famous. There is only one Lord Dundreary. Sothern created him. That hitch in his walk was an accident. He was going up the stage and he stambled. The andience roared. He did in again, and they laughed the more. He then said to himself, "That shall be part of Lord Dundreary hereafter," and it was. Reporter. What is your opinion of the respeca-tive characters of Boston, New York, Chicago, and Mr. Adams. They are more critical in Rosts

DRAMATIC COLLEGE

established for the benefit of the profession generally, for the elevation of the stage, and for the greater pleasure of the patrons of the drams. I want this college exclusively for the education of such young people as manifest a talent for the stage, particularly for those wnose parents have not the means to provide a requisite education. All members of eminence in the profession would, I am sure, contribute for its endowment and support by regularly playing benefits. I would have great support there. A great part of the have great support there. A great part of the population is familiar with the French and Italian languages, and perhaps that is the reason. To come back to this effy. I played here as long ago as 1854, at the old National, then under the management of Mr. Ford. I always look forward to professional visits. professional visits here with satisfaction; and now I shall go away full of the story of the great changes that have taken place here in the way of solid improvement and elegant adornment. I'm intensely American in my feeling, and I am glad

such prosperity.

Reporter. But, Mr. Adams, you have not told me anything about yourself.

Mr. Adams. Of course not. "Of their own merits modest men are dumb. Plaudite et valete, Ter-

rence-hem." Good night. AIMEE DESCLEES. Olive Logan, in her last letter from Paris to Wilkes Spirit of the Times, writes as follows of of Aimee Desclees has no doubt been chronicled or Aimee Descrees has no doubt been enroniceer by the daily papers. She was buried yesterday, and every artist in the city who was not ill or un-avoidably kept away made it a point to cast a few drops of hely water on that inanimate form, which, ving, had had the power to draw tears of sympathy from the crowd, and dead, evoked those of ompassion from fraternal eyes. There was a sad tream of sorrow running under that life, on its urface so gay and brilliant.

She had loved one who loved her not: and when in the heyday of her triumphs, at feasts where bright wine sparkled in crystal goblets, and flow ers shed their perfume, and soft lights shone, and ent, and cast like incense before her; from the

indeed—an unworthy man.

Her remains repose in Pere is Chaise, where ite
so many others of the great and brilliant. Dumas
made a discourse over her tomb; this and his corthe benefit of an old nurse who saw her born, and saw her die; enjoyed the days of her glory, sor-rowed in those of her agony and tears. Descless had mother, father, and a brother living, who were present at her funeral, but they displayed so very stoical a resignation at their loss while other caused unflattering comment. The Gymnase closed its doors for the night. The loss of Desclees is as irreparable a one to the manager of that theatre (in the artistic sense) as was that of his

wife, Rose Cheri. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN. REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF CARLISTS. PARIS, April 3.—The Carlists have informa-ion that a revolt has broken out in Bilbos. Only, tion that a revolt has broken out in Bilboa. Only half of their army has been engaged in the recent battles.
General Santes will shortly march with a strong division upon Madrid, and cut off Serrano's com

CARLIST DESERTERS. Madrid, April 3.—An official dispatch states that four hundred and ten officers and men have deserted from General Santes' command and come into the Republican lines. THE REDELLION SUPPRESSED.

THE REDRILLION SUPPRESSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The steamer Alaske arrived here this evening with dates from Yoko-Hama to March 10. The insurrection in Soyeg was brought to an end on the 1st ult. The inatelligence of the rebel collapse was coldly received by foreigners generally in Yokohama, a different result having been confidently expected by a massity of them. by a majority of them, ministras going to vappo.

The United States Minister will take up his residence personally in Yeddo this month, and the British Minister will follow as soon as his new le-

of the British attaches are always stationed a the capital. THE GOLD COAST. KING ROPPER DISPUTE THE TERMS.

LONDON, April 3, 5 a. m.—The latest advices from Cape Coast Castle are to March 12. The Embassy, numbering with its escort one hundred and fifty persons, had arrived there. It is reported that they refuse to discontinue human sacrifice,

and dispute the amount of indemnity. HENRI ROCHEFORT. ER WON'T REVEAL.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Me

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN GLOVER.

LONDON, April 2.—Captain Glover, of the
Ashantee expedition, arrived to-day at Liverpool, and was received with great rejoicing.

RACING IN ALABAMA. SHLMA, April 3.—Selma Exhibition Jockey
Club races, second day: There was a large autondance, pretty weather and fine racing. The first
race was one and a half miles over six hurdles,
Limestone was the winner, Jos Johnston second,
Chief Engineer third and Nashville Mary
fourth. Time, 3:073/.
Second race, quarter-mile dash, John, winner,
Fanny Johnson second. Time II seconds.
Third race, Ortolan, winner of both heats; Revages second, Fireball third. Time 1:54, 1:554/.
The racing continues to-morrow, and fine sport
is anticipated. The meeting is a success.

THE CARPET WEAVERS. PULLADELPHIA, April 3.—Another meeting of

oarjet-weavers was mid to-day. It was reported that but one shop which has been on a strike in paying standard wages. The constitution of a new association, formed on the co-operative plan, was read. Aircady 1,700 shares have been subscribed. A charter will be applied for. ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

The Commissioner of Accounts reports to the Mayor the latest debt of the city and county of New York, on December 31, 1878, was \$108,431,024.

The abrupt termination of the Sanborn trial in Brooklyn, has led to the resignation of Assistant District Attorney Wm. D. Hughes. The president of the Brooklyn City railroad has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dis-missal, any of the drivers or conductors drinking